

SUFFRAGETTES PROMISE TO POISON RACEHORSES

Admit the Killing of Champion Dog and Set Fire to a \$100,000 Church.

BOMB FOR LONDON HOTEL

Tin Canister, with Lighted Fuse, Deposited at Door of Hostelry Opposite Trafalgar Square.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 7.—The reign of terror under which England is suffering from suffragettes is increasing in violence daily, and the rejection of the woman suffrage measure by the House of Commons is not likely to mend matters. Miss Violet Ashton Cross, of Egham, who owned Choo-Tai, the \$10,000 Pekingese champion, poisoned by the militants, received a postcard yesterday reading as follows:

"We are very sorry Choo-Tai had to be sacrificed, but our rules must be inexorably enforced and we are resolved to stop at nothing now. Every valuable prize winner or racehorse, such as a Derby winner, shall be maimed or destroyed when the chance presents itself until we get votes for women. You and other owners of valuable property can only enjoy peace by helping us to get the vote. The money you offer as a reward would be better applied in assisting the cause."

Ada Wood, a street walker, who has an extensive record in the police courts for drunkenness, was charged at Bow Street with putting a bomb under the windows of the Grand Hotel, opposite Trafalgar Square, where last Sunday's riots took place. The hotel is crowded with American tourists. A policeman saw a woman deposit a can with a lighted fuse in front of the door. He abandoned the bomb after extinguishing it by tramping on the fuse, and then pursued the woman. He caught one woman, whom he supposed to be the culprit, and arrested her. The woman was remanded.

The bomb was in the form of a tin canister, to which was attached a lighted fuse, while a placard bearing the words "Votes for Women" was wrapped around it.

Burned Down in an Hour.

St. Catharine's Church, at Hatcham, in the South East of London, one of the finest church edifices in the suburbs, was set fire to soon after noon in a mysterious way, and burned so quickly that after an hour only the charred walls and a few of the pews remained, although the fire brigade worked hard. The fire was watched by thousands of spectators.

The interior of the church was like a seething furnace a few moments after the flames were discovered. The roof fell in half an hour afterward, and the crumbling masonry seriously injured a fireman. The church was built in 1833 at a cost of \$90,000. An expensive chancel and stained glass windows were added later.

The vicar, the Rev. Howard J. Truscott, when asked about the cause of the fire, said:

"I cannot ascribe it to any other than those delightful ladies." The heating apparatus in the building, he said, had not been used for two weeks, there was no electric wiring in the church, and the gas had not been turned on since Sunday. Although the church was usually kept open all day for prayer all the doors were found to be bolted when the fire was discovered.

The vicar visited the church at noon, when he noticed three women in the building. He supposed them to be praying. He now believes that they arranged the fire, and thinks explosives must have been used because of the rapidity with which the flames spread. The vicar managed to save the records of marriages and baptisms.

Workers for Pay Only.

A woman who had been asked many times to contribute to the suffrage cause said yesterday that she had investigated and found that many women and girls who parade the streets with suffrage banners, fight the police and engage in rioting are totally uninterested in the suffrage cause, but are getting paid 10 shillings a day, which is more than they could earn in any other occupation.

She added that she had been led to make the investigation because one of her friends had a daughter who personally didn't want the vote, but who, against all her mother's entreaties, insisted on carrying a banner because of the good pay.

Miss Nina Boyle and Miss Anna Munro, militant suffragettes, who were arrested while attempting to hold a meeting in Hyde Park, when brought up at the police court yesterday and charged, chose fourteen days' imprisonment in preference to the payment of a fine of \$5 each.

"Of course we will not pay," they told the magistrate.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT SAYS "NO" TO WOMEN

Votes Against Suffrage Bill by Majority of 47, After Brilliant Debate—Irish Rally to Asquith.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 7.—The woman suffrage bill, designed to give the vote to some six million women, was defeated in the House of Commons last night by 266 to 219, a majority of 47. The result of the division shows conclusively the great damage that the mad action of the "militants" has done to the cause of votes for women.

The last time a woman suffrage bill got to a division in the House of Commons, which was in March, 1912, it was defeated by a majority of only fourteen, while during the previous years, i. e., before the institution of the system of daily outrages, suffrage bills always passed their second reading stage. The majority in 1908 was as high as 179. In 1909 it dropped to 13, and in 1910 rose to 110. In 1911 it further advanced to 167.

The debate last night was notable for several powerful speeches. Premier Asquith fiercely attacked the bill, the main ground of his indictment being that women were not fitted by nature for the great responsibilities of political life. One of his principal colleagues in the Cabinet, Sir Edward Grey, took an exactly opposite view. He put the women's case with great effect, declaring that the woman who remains at home is not in an inferior position for the study of politics.

F. E. Smith, a prominent Unionist, was the last speaker against the bill. He declared no government was entitled to make so vast a change as the enfranchisement of six million women without first consulting the people.

The House was packed for the close of the debate, the public galleries also being crowded. Those present included the German Ambassador and a number of peers.

Of the minority voting for the bill, it is estimated that there were at least 160 Liberals, the majority against the bill consisting chiefly of Conservatives, with about sixty Liberals and sixty Nationalists.

A. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, and ex-Premier A. J. Balfour, both professed supporters of woman suffrage, abstained from voting.

Among the ministers who voted with Premier Asquith against the bill were Reginald McKenna, Lewis Harcourt, J. E. B. Seely, Winston Spencer Churchill and C. E. Hobhouse. The supporters of the bill included Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Augustine Birrell, Sydney Buxton, C. F. G. Masterman, Sir J. A. Simon and F. D. Asquith. Mr. Asquith's speech was listened to

with close attention. He defended the government's course as being consistent with the best traditions of British statesmanship. He regretted that he found himself at variance from some of his colleagues on the question, and greatly as he would regret severing himself from the prosecution of other great causes he would lay down his office if any of his colleagues ever suggested that they did not feel justified in following a government the head of which was opposed to them.

"They never did that," declared the Premier, amid cheers.

Mr. Asquith said the bill would create six million new voters, and that such an increase had never been approved by the existing electorate. He continued:

"Would our political fabric be strengthened, would our legislative fabric be more respected, would our social and domestic life be enriched, would our standard of manners—and by manners I mean the old-fashioned virtues of civility, courtesy and interdependence of the sexes on one another—be raised or refined if women were given the vote?"

Cries of "Of course they would!" were raised on all sides of the House.

The Premier strongly denied that Parliament had been neglectful of the interests of women, and said he saw no evidence that British women as a whole wanted the vote.

Lord Robert Cecil, speaking in support of the bill, contended that to vote against it because of militant outrages would be utterly illogical and unworthy the high standard of intelligence claimed by the members of the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, Chief Secretary for Ireland in the last Unionist administration, in opposing the measure, first congratulated the Prime Minister on the ability and calm dignity displayed in his speech, despite the treatment he had received at the hands of the militant suffragettes, which, he took occasion to say, "is a disgrace to the country." He urged that the passage of the bill would not stop militant tactics, but would lead only to fiercer agitation.

Whether there is any chance that the present Parliament will pass a bill of more limited character may be doubted. Possibly the Nationalists fear that if they allow a women's franchise bill to pass the second reading it would lead to a Parliamentary struggle, which would not unlikely end in dissolution of Parliament before the home rule bill gets on the statute book.

KING STARTS FOR PARIS

Alfonso, with Premier Romanones, Leaves Spanish Capital.

Madrid, May 6.—King Alfonso of Spain and Premier Count Alvaro de Romanones, with a large suite, left for Paris today on a two-day visit to the French capital.

Paris, May 6.—Rumors of anarchist designs against the life of King Alfonso during his coming visit here have caused considerable anxiety to the police authorities of Paris and to the French government. Comprehensive precautions have been taken to prevent the commission of any outrage.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies today voted an appropriation of \$28,600 for the entertainment of King Alfonso during his visit of two days. There was no debate.

Bordeaux, May 6.—Two Spanish anarchists were arrested here today on suspicion of being concerned in a plot against the life of King Alfonso.

TELLS OF FINDING SCOTT

Lieutenant Gran Describes How He Buried Explorer's Body.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, May 6.—Exhaustion and not starvation was the cause of the death of Captain Scott and the men who died with him on their way back from the South Pole, according to Lieutenant Gran, a member of the supporting party which found the bodies. Lieutenant Gran stopped off in this city for a few hours on his way to London.

"The end of the party apparently was peaceful," declared Gran. "When we came up to the tent in which the bodies lay something seemed to tell us that the end for them had come."

"Lieutenant Wright, of Toronto, a Canadian, who commanded our little party, approached the tent first and lifted the flap. Captain Scott lay on his back as if asleep, but outside of his sleeping bag. Dr. Wilson and Lieutenant Bowers were in their sleeping bags, and it was apparent that they had been carefully wrapped up by Captain Scott, who evidently was the last to die."

"Lieutenant Bowers lay on his side, exactly as if he were asleep. Dr. Wilson was sitting in a half reclining position, his back against the inside of the tent, facing us as we entered. On his features were the traces of a faint smile, and he looked exactly as if he were about to awaken from a sound sleep. I had often seen the same look on his face in the morning as he awoke, as he was of a most cheerful disposition. The look struck us to the heart, and we all stood silent in the presence of death."

"While they did not die of starvation, still all their food had given out, and, worst of all, their fuel. Then it must be remembered that they were experiencing terrible storms."

"When we had secured all the equipment and the records of Captain Scott we laid the bodies side by side and said a burial service for them. Then we removed the poles from the tent and covered the bodies over with the canvas. On top of this we built a cairn of snow and ice fifteen feet high. We took two skis, erected it on top of the cairn, a last memorial to the dead, and left them where they fell."

Gran has in his possession Scott's diary and records. He is a stalwart young Norwegian. He is en route from Vancouver to New York. Thence he will go to London to attend the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on May 23.

EPIGRAMS BY MRS. CATT

Male Opposition to Suffrage Intensified by Ignorance.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 6.—The Women's Freedom League held a reception in Caxton Hall yesterday in honor of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance. Mrs. Catt said:

"The more ignorant a man is the more certain he is that a woman doesn't know enough to vote, and the more criminal he is, the more certain he is that woman is not good enough to vote."

American suffragists, she added, had to contend with the powerful opposition of the liquor trust.

BEEF TRUST IN ENGLAND

Argentine Supply Awaits Lifting of Duty Here.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, May 6.—There is a curious unwillingness at the Smithfield meat market to discuss the unprecedented increase in shipments of beef from the Argentine during the last few weeks.

If a salesman talks it is only on the understanding that on no account must his name be mentioned. This, it is argued, lends color to the suggestion that the beef trust has got a certain hold on the Smithfield market.

The belief is general among the salesmen of the market that American companies are seeking to get control, though opinions as to the object of doing so vary. One suggestion is that the action of American companies is due to the imminent passing of the new United States tariff.

Beef is on the free list and America will soon be a large importer. There are no lines of steamers fitted with refrigerating plants which ply between Buenos Ayres and New York. Beef could be shipped from this country very quickly when the tariff bill has been passed. This, it is said, may account for the supplies which are being hurried over here.

BIG SLIDE AT PANAMA

Cut at Cucaracha, Near Gold Hill, Almost Closed Up.

Panama, May 6.—Increased activity has been shown at Cucaracha, south of Gold Hill, during the last few days. The cut at that point is nearly closed, only one available track being left at the 20-foot west level across the canal.

As this is the beginning of the rainy season still greater trouble is expected, and drainage pipes have been laid around the slide to the south to prevent the backing of the water in case a movement occurs during heavy rain.

The Cucaracha slide, which is known as a normal or gravity slide, is one of the largest of its type on the Isthmus. It gave great trouble to the French company in 1887, when it reached a maximum development in area of about fifty-two acres. More than 2,000,000 yards of clay and surface debris, according to government expert estimates, have slid into the cut from this slide since it first became active.

ELLA W. WILCOX TO BE PRESENTED AT COURT

American "Poetess of Passion" Will Make Her Bow to King George To-day.

QUEEN KNOWS HER VERSE

Dress Will Be of White Chiffon Cloth, with Water Lilies, Hand Painted, and Velvet Train.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, May 6.—Ella Wheeler Wilcox, when seen to-day at the Langham, said she expects to be presented at court to-morrow evening, because her London publishers had put such pressure on her to seek the honor. A member of her publishing firm said later that he had written a personal letter to the King "as man to man," in order that the poetess of passion might be able to make her bow before royalty.

The author of so many poems of "cheer, passion, love, experience, power and pleasure" said her name had been added almost at the last minute to the list of American women scheduled for presentation, and added that she had heard the King and Queen were very enthusiastic on the subject of her poems of verse.

"I have had my application in a long time," she said, "but I never really had any idea of being presented until my publishers made such an urgent matter of it. Mr. Gay, one of the members of the firm, is the dearest little man and so anxious to see my books succeed. It was a complete surprise to me to learn that the King and Queen were so fond of my poems. I knew that King Edward liked them and that Queen Alexandra copied out a stanza and attached it to a wreath which was placed on Gladstone's coffin, but I did not know about the present rulers."

Wrote Letter to King.

Mr. Gay, of Gay & Hancock, standing in his Henrietta street office amid shelves piled high with copies of Ella Wheeler Wilcox's works, bound all the way from paper to half vellum, beamed and said:

"What you tell me is no news to me. Who did it? I must confess it was I. When I found out yesterday that Mrs. Wilcox might not be able to be presented, I sat down and wrote the King a letter. I have not got a copy of it, for I wrote him as man to man. She got her invitation this morning."

"Yes, I have known for ten years that the royal family is interested in her work. Do I know what poems the Queen favors most? I wish I did. You are a newspaper man; you find that out and you and I will have a banquet."

"I want to see Mrs. Wilcox's name advanced. She is a great poet. You Americans don't know it. One can hardly buy a copy of her works in New York, but my firm circulates them all over England and throughout the colonies. We issue some finely bound copies, but it's the shilling edition that does it, my boy."

The invitation for the presentation sent Ella Wheeler Wilcox "up in the air" for a time, she said, but she had recovered somewhat this afternoon, and life seemed flowing by like a song (to use one of her own lines) as she sat in the Langham Hotel and told the story of the great event.

Hitch Narrowly Averted.

"I got here from Algiers on Sunday and found that the invitation had been waiting for me since April 15. I then found out that as there were only two days before the court there might be a hitch, as I had not replied to the Lord Chamberlain. However, thank heaven it is all fixed now, although my name was kept off the list until this morning and I was terribly worried at the thought that it might not be able to appear."

"Through great luck I had a piece of dress goods with me. Get out your pencil. It is a cosmopolitan gown, representing four countries, American white chiffon cloth, with water lilies hand-painted by an American born German girl, Katherine Ascherman, and a train of English panne velvet done by an English dressmaker with French taste and skill. I will carry a large bouquet of water lilies."

"I cannot describe my feelings quite so easily, except by saying that I remember when as a grown-up girl I saw the ocean for the first time, and loved it more than those who had seen



EX-KING MANUEL, HIS FIANCEE AND HER FATHER.

The first photograph taken of ex-king Manuel with his fiancée, Princess Augusta Victoria, and her father, Prince Charles of Romania, and her uncle, Prince Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the Rumanian throne. Dom Manuel and his fiancée are second cousins, being related through the princess's grandmother, who is a Portuguese princess. The father of the princess bears a strong likeness to King Carlos, the father of Manuel, who was assassinated in Lisbon, but he forwarded a message of congratulation to Queen Amelia, the mother of Manuel. The princess is related to King Charles of Rumania, and her uncle is Prince Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the Rumanian throne. Dom Manuel and his fiancée are second cousins, being related through the princess's grandmother, who is a Portuguese princess. The father of the princess bears a strong likeness to King Carlos, the father of Manuel, who was assassinated in Lisbon, but he forwarded a message of congratulation to Queen Amelia, the mother of Manuel.

AT THE KRAEMER SALE

Moderate Prices Realized for Louis XVI Clocks, Etc.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, May 6.—At the Kraemer sale in the Georges Petit Galleries to-day ninety pieces of furniture, clocks and bronzes brought \$100,000. The clocks, which were mainly of the Louis XVI period, but among which were some remarkable specimens of Louis XV and Regency style, notably a magnificent bronze of the last mentioned period, the dial being signed Ferdinand Berthoud, went for \$1,000 down to \$900.

A small marquetry dressing table in Louis XV style, with mirror and pastel inset, the latter representing an officer in full regiments, brought \$1,300.

A mahogany chest of drawers with marble top, ornamented with finely worked bronze, Louis XV style, went for \$2,500.

The run of the day's prices was not considered more than moderate. The sale will be resumed on the first Monday in June.

FRANCE WINS AWARD

Arbitration on Seizure of Ships Goes Against Italy.

The Hague, May 6.—The Court of Arbitration, dealing with the seizure by Italian warships during the Turko-Italian War of the French steamers Carthage and Manoubia, decided to-day that Italy was in the wrong and condemned the Italian government to pay \$32,000 and \$800 in the respective cases. The Carthage was seized on January 16, 1912, on suspicion that she had contraband goods on board. She was released two days later on the request of the French government.

The Manoubia was seized on January 15, 1912, while she was carrying a Turkish medical mission. She was allowed to proceed on her voyage after landing her Turkish passengers.

POPE'S HEALTH EXCELLENT

Rome, May 6.—The "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican newspaper, publishes the following official statement this evening in regard to the health of the Pope: "Some newspapers have given incorrect news about the health of His Holiness, which, although excellent, considering his recent illness, obliges him to follow a special regime. Therefore, the Pontiff has neither gone into the Vatican gardens nor is he about to resume his audiences of pilgrims, in this following the instructions of the doctors."

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

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CHINESE UNREST ACUTE

Differences Develop in Way of Adopting Constitution.

BRYAN TOO PRECIPITATE

His Plan for Concerted Action on Recognition Met by Counter Move.

Washington, May 6.—Serious political differences have developed in China over the question of the adoption of a constitution and the election of a permanent President, and until this dispute is settled other powers, particularly the participants in the \$25,000,000 loan, which is one of the causes of dissension, will withhold recognition of the Yuan Shih-kai government.

Secretary Bryan's plan for concerted action by the nations of the world in recognizing China on April 5, it now develops in the light of advice received by the Department of State from Peking, was blocked by the demand of the principal European powers that a constitution should be adopted and that the election of a permanent President in conformity with the constitution should follow. This fact was disclosed here for the first time to-day and was the subject of much comment in diplomatic circles.

It is pointed out by certain diplomats here that the United States is hardly consistent in its dealings with China, inasmuch as President Wilson demands of Mexico the constitutional election of a President as a prerequisite to formal recognition, but does not stand with the other powers in making a precisely similar demand of China. It is believed, however, that possibly Secretary Bryan acted a trifle hastily in the hope of pacifying China because of the withdrawal of the administration's support from the American group of bankers interested in the \$25,000,000 loan.

Advice received by the State Department are to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai, the provisional President of China, is facing a political crisis as a result of his plan to have himself elected permanent President before a constitution is adopted. The country is divided into two factions, the Northern and Southern, with the Chinese in the north only half-heartedly supporting the provisional President and his programme. The two factions are represented in the provisional government by Yuan Shih-kai and his cabinet on the one side and a powerful radical party in the Assembly on the other.

It is regarded as probable that the Southern party will attempt to test the strength of Yuan Shih-kai by seeking to cancel the \$25,000,000 loan. This is a step feared by Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan, as there is a strong possibility of the radicals winning on their contention that the provisional government had no right to contract for the loan and thus hind the prospective permanent government.

This dissension, and the probability of its assuming more serious proportions is given as the reason for other powers withholding recognition until a permanent President has been elected, following the adoption of a constitution. There is a suspicion among diplomats in London that Mr. Bryan has worked the United States into an embarrassing predicament, or rather, has put her into a position from which she cannot gracefully recede.

Peking, May 6.—The American Consul d'Affaires, Edward T. Williams, entertained to-night four hundred Chinese and Americans in connection with the recognition by the American government of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese in attendance included the leaders of the rival factions, who fraternized freely.

END OF THE THORPE CASE

Prizes Indian Won at Olympic Games To Be Rewarded.
Geneva, Switzerland, May 6.—The prize won at the Olympic games at Stockholm by James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian athlete, will be awarded to the man who finished second in the events. The international committee of the Olympic games so decided to-day on motion of the American delegates.

Those trophies will now go to H. Wadlander, of Sweden, and F. R. E. de Norways, respectively. The committee unanimously adopted the British proposal to send congratulations to the Amateur Athletic Union for the sportsmanlike manner in which the American organization had handled the case.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE BEAR'S CLAWS THE BEAR'S CLAWS THE BEAR'S CLAWS

The N.Y. Tribune
Now we have an uneasy feeling that if gossip of "The Bear's Claws" gets much around, many important telegrams will be delayed, dust will accumulate in the corners of rooms, commercial correspondence will suffer in the typing and the making of some useful laws may be neglected. Consequently, we feel it incumbent upon us to employ some tact in spreading news of this book. So we advise messenger boys, pale seamstresses, lonely typists and serious statesmen to beware of it. It goes with a rush.

A novel by *Ethel Sartwell* *Mason and J.N. Hilliard*
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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

THE BEAR'S CLAWS THE BEAR'S CLAWS THE BEAR'S CLAWS